

GEORGE'S GENOA POLICY; RUSSIA MUST DEMOBILIZE, OPEN UP TRADE, GUARANTEE DEBTS

UNION MINERS MEET FAILURE IN DRIVE FOR NON-UNION AID

Only 1,000 of 65,000 Unorganized Men Quit in Southwest Penna.

LEWIS'S CLAIM IS DENIED

Companies in Anthracite Field Cut Trains and Suspend Many Employees.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Greensburg, Pa., April 3.—There are 65,000 non-union miners in southwestern Pennsylvania, and of these not more than 1,000 are on strike, despite statements to the contrary made by union leaders.

The union has failed in its effort to persuade the non-union men to walk out, the only strikes in the section being those of the W. Va., and Greensburg being on the edge of the Connellsville coke district, where employees of the Allison mines of the W. J. Rainey Coke Company, and two mines of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, Steel Corporation subsidiary, walked out.

No miners struck in the Greensburg basin, or the Mount Pleasant, Latrobe and Ligonier fields. These cover Westmoreland county, where union organizers were killed many years ago.

President John L. Lewis of the union announced in Cleveland last week that organizers would be sent to Greensburg. They arrived here, but apparently were unsuccessful.

Non-Union Mines Busy.

The miners' union has thrown its whole organizing power into this section, where the operators believe their mines form the last bulwark against the walking delegate. Mines in Westmoreland county ran 50 per cent. of the time last year compared to the approximately 30 per cent. operations of the non-union mines. Consequently the non-union mines, which are 30 per cent. lower than the union scale, actually made more money on the average.

Seven non-union mines along the Morgantown and Kingswood Railway continued to run to-day without interference. Some of these belong to the Bethlehem Steel Company, which like the steelmakers in the region farther north, does not recognize the union. There was no report of disorder in any of the four counties visited.

The Union Claims.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 3.—First definite reports from two important coal fields of West Virginia were brought to-night to the headquarters here of the United Mine Workers of America by Lawrence Dwyer, D. C. Dwyer, a member of the international union's executive board, who declared that 21,000 non-union miners in the New River and Wheeling-Gulf fields would be enlisted before the end of the week in the union's nationwide suspension of work.

Aside from Mr. Dwyer's statements the only report came from Kansas, where officials declared all union miners were idle, although the State Industrial Court had ordered a temporary continuance of the old wage scales.

Headquarters attaches were confident that the suspension had been its first test of strength to-day without any loss in the union estimate of 600,000 men on strike.

In the New River field of West Virginia, formerly union territory, but recently operating under an old scale without union sanction, Mr. Dwyer asserted 11,000 miners had returned to work, closing the field. In the Wheeling-Gulf field he predicted that 10,000 more miners—all non-union—would quit work.

Lewis's Claims Denied.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
WHEELING, April 3.—Claiming that 20,000 West Virginia non-union miners have joined the strike are not verified, according to the best information obtainable here to-night. The claim of John L. Lewis that 5,000 to 6,000 non-union miners in the northern West Virginia-Panhandle field have joined the strike has not been borne out at all, as to-day ten mines in this field were operating full capacity, with 3,000 men employed, while only two mines were down—one at Moundsville, where the workers are reported organized by the United Mine Workers, and the Glendale mine of the Glendale Coal Mining Company, where repairs necessitated a shutdown to-day.

Conflicting claims come from the Wheeling-Gulf and New River districts in the southern part of the State. The United Mine Workers officials say 1,800 men walked out to-day in the Windy Gap section, while the operators near all mines were operating as usual. In the New River field it is reported fifty-six mines were in operation to-day and others idle, not on account of the strike but owing to lack of demand for coal.

In the upper Potomac region and in the Preston and Morgantown coal fields in the northeastern section, non-union mines were reported operating.

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Shipping Board's Liners to Get Presidents' Names

WASHINGTON, April 3.—All the Shipping Board's passenger vessels except the George Washington and the America and the four ships in the South American service will be renamed after Presidents of the United States, Chairman Lister announced to-day. The list includes the Leviathan.

The names already decided on, but not assigned to the ships, are Warren G. Harding, Woodrow Wilson, William Howard Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, William McKinley, Grover Cleveland, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Jackson and Thomas Jefferson.

The ships to be renamed are those which carry popular names of States, such as Old North State, Creole State and Buckeye State.

BATTLE HELL GATE TIDE, SAVES WOMAN

Frederick Beck, Fully Clothed, Goes to Rescue Before Big Crowd.

PULLED ABOARD A TUG

Mary Begley Says She Does Not Know How She Got in River.

More than a hundred persons crowded the East River sea wall at Eighty-sixth street last yesterday afternoon and saw Frederick Beck of 352 East Sixty-fifth street save Miss Mary Begley of 155 East Forty-ninth street from drowning. Holding her above water with one hand Beck battled more than fifteen minutes with the strong tide that swept over from Hell Gate. Both were finally dragged on board the tug Thomas Mulry, a Department of Welfare boat.

Beck told the police he was walking along the sea wall at Eighty-fifth street when he saw Miss Begley on the edge of the wall either fall or jump into the water.

He realized he could not get to Eighty-sixth street in time to be of aid, as the tide and current were carrying her to Eighty-fifth street. She was struggling to keep her head above water. Without removing even his shoes, Beck leaped into the river and swam toward the woman, who had begun to sink. He reached her as she was going down, the third time, and seized her hair, held her with one arm about her neck while he treaded water and kept both afloat as best he could.

The crowd on the sea wall was mostly of women and Beck probably would have drowned had not the crew of the Mulry noticed the commotion on the wall. The tug put on speed when the crew saw the heads of Beck and Miss Begley.

Fifteen minutes after Beck jumped off the wall the tug came alongside. A rope was thrown, and Beck and Miss Begley were dragged aboard. The Mulry went on to Blackwells Island, where both were put to bed and treated for submersion. They will go to their homes this morning.

Miss Begley told the police she left her home to go shopping and did not remember anything until she found she was in the river. She did not recall the head going to the sea wall.

TWO DOGS FIRE HEROES, BUT WOMAN LOSES LIFE

Both Give Prompt Alarms at Seeing Flames.

Dogs were the heroes at two fires yesterday, one of which resulted in the death of Mrs. Ellen Isaac, 33, of 491 West street. Mrs. Isaac burned to death in the presence of her husband, Mark, 34, who was bedfast and powerless to help her. She staggered into his bedroom after her dress had caught fire from a cigarette and collapsed.

"Toby," a neighbor's dog, sensing that something was wrong and not able to push open the door of the Isaac flat, barked and barked until the fire department came. Toby, a Pomeranian pup owned by Benjamin Hollan of 363 St. John's place, Brooklyn, aroused his master yesterday morning when a fire started in the house, and Hollan notified a policeman, who turned in an alarm. The fire swept through the stair shaft from the fifth floor to the first floor, causing \$8,000 damage. Twenty tenants were assisted down five escape ladders by policemen.

ARMOUR DEATH LAID TO MILK.

Chicago Authorities Investigate Cause of 6-Year-Old Girl.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The death of Gwendolyn Armour, six-year-old daughter of Philip D. Armour 3d, recently and the illness of her younger brother may have been caused by impure milk fed to the children.

This was indicated to-day when Health Commissioner Bunden issued orders that no milk from two Wisconsin farms be brought into Chicago pending a full investigation.

GOV. REPLY WILL NOT RESIGN.

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 3.—E. Mont Rely, Governor of Porto Rico, denied to-day reports in circulation in the United States that he intended to resign.

TEN ESCAPED DEATH IN SHATTUCK'S HOME; ROBBERS HID HOURS

All Near Suffocation as Owner Weakened Lock of Wine Vault Prison.

CRIME PLOTTED IN PARK

Ex-Butler, Who Stole \$10,000 in 1917, Is Master Mind of \$75,000 Burglary.

Eugenio Diast, the only captured member of the band of bandits who held up and robbed the household of Alfred R. Shattuck, 19 Washington Square North, Sunday, told the police yesterday the astounding story of how the plot to commit the robbery was hatched and executed.

As a result, the police, urged on by a special visit of Mr. Shattuck to Commissioner Enright, are searching the city for Henri Bolat, formerly a butler in the Shattuck home, who disappeared in 1917 coincidentally with \$10,000 worth of Mrs. Shattuck's jewelry, and who, the police said, they believed was the ringleader of the gang that made the present \$75,000 raid on the Shattuck home.

Lieut. William Funston, head of the force of detectives working on the case, said numerous circumstances point to the implication of the former butler in Sunday's robbery. He would not reveal the details of his information. But it is known that there are at least three grounds upon which the detectives base their search for Bolat.

They believe the robbery was directed by a person who was familiar with the interior of the old fashioned three-story red brick house in which the Shattucks live and with the daily routine of Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck and their eight servants.

They are convinced that none of the servants had any knowledge of the plot to rob the house or was in any way involved in the robbery.

"I am sure that one of the confederates mentioned by Diast in his story of the holdup is Bolat."

Police Get Secret Clues.

In addition to the foregoing details it is known that other information pointing to Bolat is in the possession of the detectives. It is understood to have been given to the detectives by Mr. Shattuck, who excused himself to reporters yesterday.

Mr. Shattuck announced that a partial inventory of Mrs. Shattuck's valuables indicated that the value of the stolen jewelry is not less than \$75,000, and likely will be found much greater. That estimate does not include the \$20,000 worth of jewelry found in the pockets of the clothing of Diast and in a coat of one of the other bandits which was found in the Shattuck house after the robbery.

Mr. Shattuck's story to the police revealed that he, Mrs. Shattuck and the eight servants were on the verge of suffocation in the small, almost airtight wine closet in the basement, when Mr. Shattuck managed to open the door.

"Here," he said, "I saw a revolver. They had the broken blade of a knife as screw drivers, with which the lock of the door was disengaged. That version also solved the mystery of how the escape was made from the wine vault and the stairs were spread. No land was left on guard, it was said, previous reports to the contrary.

The police already had discovered when they took Diast to the Mercer street police station yesterday morning for further questioning that he had been sentenced to three months in jail at Hartford, Conn., in February, 1921.

"I am sure," he said, "that he is a Frenchman; that he had worked three months in the kitchen of a sporting club at Newport, L. I., a year or so ago, and that recently he had worked in the kitchen of a restaurant at 133 West Forty-fifth street."

Captive Tells His Story.

Dyast, who speaks English rather brokenly, told his story in his cell while waiting arraignment in Essex Market Court.

"I was out of jail only a few days," he said, "and I took a train at New Haven last week and came down to the Grand Central last Wednesday. I walked down town. I felt pretty bad, not much eat. I bought a French paper and sat down in Madison Square Park. I was reading. Another man comes up. 'Are you French?' he says. 'I am French, too,' he told me and sat down alongside. I told him I was up against it.

"How much money you got?" he asked me. I showed him all—about 25 or 30 cents. I was surprised at the next thing he does. He hands me a ten dollar bill.

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INDICT FIVE IN GRAFT PLOT TO LET ALIENS EVADE ELLIS ISLAND

Immigration Inspectors Accused of Issuing False Landing Cards.

U. S. IS DEFRAUDED

Names Cut From Steamship Checking List When Newcomers Paid.

Five indictments were returned yesterday by the United States Grand Jury charging conspiracy and grafting by a ring of inspectors in the Immigration Office. By altering records in payment for bribes it is charged these officials unlawfully admitted aliens.

Those named in the indictments are William Alexander, William Leonard, John Donovan and Jeremiah Fitzgerald, present or former immigration inspectors. Tobias Levy, a barber, also was indicted. The inspectors have been suspended on charges or have resigned.

Robert E. Tod, Commissioner of Immigration, is given credit for revealing the system. The inquiry is only well started, but it is believed Mr. Tod has broken up the "ring" long suspected but too cleverly concealed to be detected. Samson Selig, assistant United States Attorney, who presented evidence to the jury, outlined the case this way:

"Mr. Tod dug up two cases which looked irregular and began to check back, and has run down a few grafters operating with steamship people outside the bureau in a well organized form of shakedown. The purpose was to get money from persons bringing relatives to this country."

Island "Horror" Pictured.

"This is a typical case: A man here wishing to bring over a relative went to a steamship ticket office. The ticket agent stated that when the immigrant arrived he or she would have to go to Ellis Island, where conditions were all ways depicted as 'terrible.' Next, the agent volunteered that if the man spent \$50 to \$100 the relative might be allowed to land without going to Ellis Island. Then a landing agent employed by the company or an inspector was named.

"The inspector would strike the name off the list of aliens prepared on the other side by the ship company and the name would go on the list known as the citizen manifest, or the name would be stricken off and not entered on any list. The inspector would give the passenger a stamped landing card and the landing official would accept it.

"Nearly every one who had anything to do with bringing in the aliens agreed to have some hand in the 'system' at one time or another, including agents for rescue and missionary societies—the little, small salaried employees. Agents of three of those societies have been involved.

"There are nearly twenty cases of this sort of bribery proved. A man with a criminal record of the eyes was rejected by health authorities. Two inspectors conspired to get him off. The immigrant and his family were sent to Ellis Island, where the inspectors changed the marks on the card to indicate the wife of the immigrant was rejected, although nothing was wrong with the woman. The family was admitted and the immigrant paid the inspectors about \$50, as I recall.

"A girl with an illegitimate child came to New York to marry the father of the child. The young man paid an inspector \$25 and the girl and child were permitted to land. An elderly man came over with his wife and a niece, adopted as a daughter. They were held up by an inspector, but paid \$150 and were allowed to land without going to Ellis Island. An Englishwoman coming here on a charity mission arrived first, but was held up by a cabby and several hours on a pretext her passport was not correct. She paid \$50 for a card to land.

Steamship Lines Liable.

"One man came first class bringing fourteen relatives three inspectors and with a payment of \$150 to an inspector all were permitted to land without undergoing examination and left immediately for the West. The price usually was fixed by the capacity of the alien to pay. When one of the big liners came in with a thousand aliens it is estimated the graft amounted to \$1,500."

Another phase of the investigation will be to determine to what extent the Government had been defrauded. Steamship companies are compelled to pay \$8 to the Government for each alien landed, and if it can be proved a landing agent or other employee of a company was involved in any way in any of the frauds the Federal Government may collect a considerable sum in penalties and fines. None of the responsible steamship companies or their officials are suspected of knowledge of these frauds, but their responsibility is not lessened if employees are involved.

RUSSIA, EXCHANGE, BUDGETS, TRADE, THE PREMIER'S POINTS

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New York Herald Bureau, London, April 3.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE'S policy for the Genoa conference as outlined in his speech to-day can be summarized as follows:

First—Peace with Russia, making possible the demobilization of the Red army and all other huge continental armaments and the restoration of trade.

Second—The stabilization of international exchange through the reduction and stoppage of issues of paper money.

Third—Balanced budgets and revived trade as a result of the first two measures, thereby enabling Germany to pay the reparations which he declared France, England, Belgium and America can't be expected to pay.

In outlining the guarantees which are expected from Russia and the border States the Premier declared that each must agree not to attack the other, but added: "The only difference is that I do not think we could undertake the responsibility indicated in Clause X of the League of Nations covenant, to defend any frontiers which are attacked in that portion of the globe."

The Premier in these points indorses the French policy regarding Russia.

As to reparations, he made a further overture to France when in discussing the effect of alteration of the Treaty of Versailles he said: "You will be transferring the burden from the 60,000,000 (Germans) who are responsible for the devastations to the 40,000,000 (French) who were the victims of the devastations. Therefore, it is useless to say that gigantic reparations are responsible for the economic disorganization of Europe."

TWO DIE IN MIMIC FIGHT ABOVE CLOUDS

Pursuit Planes Collide and Both Fall to Ground With One in Flames.

VICTIMS' ARMY OFFICERS

Major Simms and Lieut. Fitzpatrick Are Killed During Maneuvers in Texas.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 3.—A mimic battle above the clouds, staged by flyers from Ellington Field, resulted in the death of two army aviators to-day when two pursuit planes collided in midair, both falling to the ground, one in flames.

The aviators killed in the crash were Major John W. Simms, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., and Lieut. Gerald H. Fitzpatrick of Sacramento, Cal.

At the time of the accident about fifteen planes were in the air. The pursuit planes, piloted by Major Simms and Lieut. Fitzpatrick, were supposed to be protecting a bombing plane, when a fourth plane simulated an attack on the bombing plane.

Aviators who witnessed the maneuvers were able to give a graphic account. Rushing to the protection of the attacked plane, Major Simms made a sudden turn, which threw him against the wind. This checked the speed of his plane, causing it to get in the way of Lieut. Fitzpatrick, who was attempting to pass him from behind. The sudden checking of speed of the first plane caused the wing of the second to collide with the rudder of the first plane.

The collision spiraled the planes to the ground and landed within twenty-five feet of each other. Both officers were dead when rescuers arrived. The plane piloted by Major Simms caught fire and was destroyed. The plane piloted by Lieut. Fitzpatrick was shattered but did not burn.

Major Simms formerly was on duty with the chief of the air service in Washington but was undergoing pursuit training at Ellington Field. He was unmarried. Lieut. Fitzpatrick is survived by a widow.

BILL FOR NEW POSTAL SITE PASSES SENATE

Harding to Appoint Board to Effect Exchange Here.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Washington, D. C., April 3.

The Senate passed the House bill to-day providing for the appointment of a Federal commission to exchange the present Post Office site in New York at City Hall Park for a new site to be decided by the city of New York in the civic center.

It is expected the bill will be sent to the President at once and that he will make the appointments within a few days.

The entire New York delegation is back of the bill.

INCOME TAX FRAUD CHARGED.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Conspiracy to defraud the United States out of the collection of more than \$1,000,000 in income taxes was charged in an indictment returned to-day against Earl G. Rickmeier, former assistant chief of the personal audit section, Internal Revenue Bureau, and Garnett Underwood, insurance broker.

Both are charged also with larceny of letters and other documents from Government files.

FRENCH DEMANDS SEEN REFLECTED BY PREMIER

Government's Attitude Toward Soviets Based on Lenine's Speech Abjuring Communism, First Published in "The New York Herald"

WILL NOT ALTER PEACE TREATIES OR INTERFERE WITH BOUNDARIES

Trade With Russia Must Be Reestablished but Parliament Will Pass on Political Recognition—Newspapers Attack Premier for Offers to Soviets—Call Speech Political.

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New York Herald Bureau, London, April 3.

Prime Minister Lloyd George got a vote of confidence of 372 to 94 in the House of Commons to-night, after outlining his Genoa policy and again demonstrating there is no man in England to-day to take his place. Even the 94 opposition seemed more insignificant when three hours' debate revealed how miscellaneous were his opponents. While his speech contained no surprises, it proved to be one of Mr. Lloyd George's greatest in calm constructive advocacy.

To-night there is much talk as to how the speech will affect America, and much wondering whether an observer will be sent to Genoa on account of Mr. Lloyd George's insistence that the conference must lead to European nations balancing their budgets, reducing their armaments and restoring trade through the stabilization of exchanges.

Throughout the Premier showed marked consideration for the French point of view. He insisted that the Boulogne talk with Premier Poincare had not modified the Cannes agreement in the slightest degree and accepted the French refusal to submit the Versailles treaty or the question of reparations, so vital to her, to a conference in which Germany, Russia and neutral nations have part.

Mr. Lloyd George regards the Russian army as the key to the entire continental militarism. The implication was plain that if Russia can be induced genuinely to disarm there will be no excuse for any large army on the Continent.

Based Russian Policy on Lenine's Stand.

The Premier based his policy toward Russia largely upon Lenine's speech last year abjuring communism, which was first published in Capt. Francis McCullagh's dispatches to THE NEW YORK HERALD. He quoted that speech extensively, stated his belief that the abjuration "was genuine and outlined the procedure for recognizing Russia as the same as that for the recognition of Germany after the peace of Versailles.

The resolution which the Prime Minister personally introduced read: "Resolved, That this House approve the resolutions passed by the Supreme Council at Cannes as a basis of the Genoa conference, and that it will support his Majesty's Government in endeavoring to give effect to them."

The Labor amendment, which was defeated, 379 to 84, read: "While approving of an international economic and financial conference this House regrets that the scope of the discussions at Genoa has been so circumscribed that the conference must fall short of a settlement of the political and economic evils which affect Europe, and it is of the opinion that the Government, which clearly has not the confidence of the country and which is responsible for a policy whose unfortunate effects are to be considered at Genoa, is not competent to represent this country."

The Text of the Premier's Speech.

The speech in full of Mr. Lloyd George, presenting his policy for the Genoa conference, follows:

"The text of the resolution which I have the honor to move is of very much the same character as the resolution which was moved before the Washington conference took place. It gives the House the opportunity for approving the objects, the purposes and the delegates to the Genoa conference, and it also affords the House the opportunity for disapproving either one, two or three.

"I have been informed in the press that this resolution is not the original resolution which I submitted to the judgment of my colleagues. As a matter of fact, it is exactly the resolution submitted a fortnight ago. My colleagues were good enough to accept it in the particular form in which I submitted it for their consideration.

"There are conflicting criticisms of these proposals judging by the infinite variety of amendments which have been placed on paper. Some suggest it is going too far; others more numerous suggest that it does not go far enough. Probably they both agree in that the particular delegation which is going to Genoa is not one which will meet with the acceptance of Parliament. If the resolution is defeated for any reason, whether it is because the purpose of the conference is unacceptable, because the policy and the principle laid down do not meet with the approval of the House or because the Commons would prefer there should another delegation represent the country at Genoa, then it would be equivalent to a vote of no confidence in the Government.

The Purpose of the Conference.

"Why has the conference been summoned? The issues involved and the principles and the purposes are set forth in great detail in the Cannes papers, which have been circulated to the House and which the members have had full opportunity for perusing. Therefore I am not sure I can aid in anything to elucidate them, but I may say the conference has been called to consider the problem of the reconstruction of economic Europe, broken into petty fragments by the devastating agency of war.

"Europe, the richest of all countries, the continent which possesses the largest amount of accumulated wealth and certainly the greatest machinery for the production of wealth for the largest aggregate of human beings with highly civilized needs, and therefore Europe, the best customer in the world and of the world, has been impoverished by the greatest war the world ever witnessed. If the European countries had gathered together their mobile wealth and set fire to it the result could hardly have been more complete as far as Europe is concerned.

"International trade has been disorganized through the recognized medium of commerce, exchange based upon currency that has become almost worthless and unworkable, the vast areas upon which Europe hitherto has depended for a large proportion of its food supplies and raw materials are completely destroyed for all purposes of commerce.

"Nations instead of cooperating to restore have been broken up. Great armies are ready to march and nations already burdened with taxation are having to bear additional taxation, which the maintenance of these huge armies renders necessary.

"The Genoa conference has been summoned to examine the best methods of restoring order out of this welter, recovering prosperity out of this desolation. Its purposes are very fully set out in the documents to which I have referred.

"It is there stated that the first condition, of prime importance in